THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1864. NO. 16

[illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864.

[illegible]

Mr. Person offered a resolution of inquiry, requesting the Governor to inform the House what officers of State (alluded to in the message) could be turned over to conscription without detriment to the State government.

[illegible]

Mr. Fowle proceeded at length in opposition to the resolution. He held generally that the officers retained were necessary to the service of the State, and that there were fewer exempted in this than in some of the other States. He adverted to the fact that they constituted the only reserve force for the defence of the State and alluded incidentally to the fact that Georgia had 30,000 such [illegible] North Carolina retained but 13,000, all told. Even this estimate was much too large as many of these officers held several offices at once, either one of which would secure his exemption from conscription.— He for one should oppose to the last any interference of Confederate authority with officers exempted by the laws of this State.

After further debate in which Messrs. Amis, Carter, Cobb and others participated, the resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Grissom, ayes 74, noes 37.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Amis, Ashworth, Banks, Beam, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond, of Bertie, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Calvert, Cannon, of Alexander, Carson, of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Cunningham, Davis, of Franklin, Dula, Eaton, Erwin, Faucette, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Gidney, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, J H Headen, W J Headen, Henry, Hubbard, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, Jordan, Little, Lowe, Lyle, Mann, McAden, McCormick, McGehee, McLean, McMillan, Morisey, Murphy, Murrill, Patterson, Patton, Pearce, Perkins, Powell, Riddick, Rogers, Russ, Russell, Sharpe, Shepherd, Shober, Simmons, Smith, of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh, Wheeler, Young.—74.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Allston,

[illegible]

Pending the announcement of the result the House adjourned.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following summary of Northern news is made from Northern papers of the 25th:

Sherman in Georgia—His order preparing for the march—Slocum's order to his wing of the army—The country to be devastated if the roads are blockaded.

All the news of Sherman's movements in Georgia published in the Yankee papers is taken from the Richmond press. They assert that "Macon has fallen," because in our papers they see a telegram that Sherman is within eighteen miles of it. The following is the order of Sherman issued to his troops before his march was commenced:

Headq'rs Military Division of the Miss., In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

I. For the purpose of military operations, this army is divided into two wings, viz: The right wing, Major General O. O. Howard commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps; the left wing, Major General H. W. Slocum commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, wherever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. There will be no general train of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train distributed habitually as follows: Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having his advance and rear brigade unencumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at 7 A. M., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather, near the route travelled, corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command, aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass; during the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatos and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be entrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the roads traveled.

V. To army corps commanders is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, etc., and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, etc., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. Negroes who are able-bodied, and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads and double them, if possible, so that the column will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; also instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

IX. Captain O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized, and the commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp.

The following is the circular of Gen. Slocum, commanding the left wing of the army:

Headquarters, Twentieth Corps, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1864.

When the troops leave camp on the march about to commence they will carry in haversack two days' rations salt meat, two days' hard bread, ten days' coffee and salt and five days' sugar.— Each infantry soldier will carry sixty rounds of ammunition on his person. Every effort should be made by officers and men to save rations and ammunition; not a round of ammunition should be lost or unnecessarily expended. It is expected that the command will be supplied with subsistence and forage mainly from the country.— All foraging will be done by parties detailed for the purpose by brigade commanders, under such rules as may be prescribed by brigade and division commanders. Pillaging, marauding and every act of cruelty or abuse of citizens will be severely punished. Each brigade commander will have a strong rear guard on every march, and will order the arrest of all stragglers. The danger of straggling on this march should be impressed upon the mind of every officer and man of the command. Not only the reputation of the corps, but the personal safety of every man will be dependent, in a great measure, upon the rigid enforcement of discipline and the care taken of the rations and ammunition.

By command of Maj. Gen. SLOCUM.
H. W. Perkins, Ass't Adj't Gen.

The Washington *Republican* of Wednesday has the following:

We are permitted to announce that the Richmond papers of yesterday morning (Thursday, November 22) contain dispatches from Macon that on Saturday last General Sherman was within eighteen miles of that place, marching upon the city.

It is believed in high military quarters that before this time Macon has fallen. Information considered reliable has been received that the city was only garrisoned by Georgia militia, composed chiefly of old men and boys, and that no attempt would be made to defend it, fearing its destruction would follow. No reports from Richmond papers of to-day having been received, the inference is confirmatory of the above probability.

A letter from New York, dated the 23d, says:

Some of the city journals, in their articles on Sherman to-day, either have a decided touch of the "blues" or are doing their best—unconsciously it may be—to play into the hands of the Wall street gold gamblers. All at once they have discovered that Lee has sent a formidable army to dispute his progress, while a conspicuousness is given to idle rumors of positive disaster that had better be left to such disloyal correspondents as the Baltimore "Druid" of the *World*. The writers of these megrim articles will feel better, may be, after their thanksgiving dinner to-morrow.

The following is a specimen telegram of those published by the Yankees in the absence of any news whatever. It is dated at Philadelphia, the 24th instant:

It is rumored here that information has been received at Washington that General Sherman has been notified by Governor Brown that Georgia, Alabama and another State had determined to return to the Union, and that Sherman had halted in his movement; also, that Stephens desired to meet a commissioner from the United States in Canada.

The Evening *Bulletin*, in an extra, announces that Sherman has captured Macon, with many prisoners.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The SENATE was not in session on Saturday.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the "Foreign Commerce" bill. Ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill exempting from taxation capital consisting of bonds and certificates issued by the Confederate States. Ordered to be printed.

Also a bill to exempt from taxation loans made on hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. Ordered to be printed.

The House took up, resumed the consideration of, and passed, a bill to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

The bill provides that if two or more persons within any State or territory of the Confederate States shall conspire, with intent to injure the Confederate States, to subvert, overturn or destroy by force, the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or to destroy any property of the Confederate States, or delay transportation of the army, and such like offences, the persons so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned, with or without labor, not exceeding five years.

Mr. Russell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act concerning the emoluments and pay of the clerk of the District Court of the Confederate States of America, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having reopened, adjourned.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—The Senate passed a bill declaring four per cent. bonds and certificates receivable in payment of all taxes and dues payable for the year 1864.

The joint resolutions introduced by Mr. Henry, declaring the determination of Congress and the people of the Confederate States to prosecute the war till our independence is acknowledged, were taken up. Mr. Henry addressed the Senate at length in support of the resolutions.

In the House a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee for the establishment of a Superior Court.

Nothing else of general interest in open session.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—The Washington "Chronicle" of Sunday received by the "Whig."

A Nashville telegram, 26th, says Hood's army, 40,000 strong, have been for several days concentrating south of Columbia, Tennessee. Our forces have evacuated Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places the rebels occupy. Some heavy fighting is expected in a few days.

Nashville is filled with thieves and murderers. The river is twelve feet high and rising.

The application of the St. Alban's raiders to dispatch a messenger to Richmond to obtain evidence and material for the defence has been rejected by the Canadian government.

The attempt to destroy the hotels in New York caused great excitement.

Dix's order requiring Southerners to register their names will be enforced.

Nothing else of importance.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston arrived here this morning.

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville "Journal" arrived last night on a visit to his son, by permission of the Confederate authorities.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS!
KINSEY & WARE.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS!
KINSEY & WARE.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS!
Nov 30-44t KINSEY & WARE.

Auction Sale.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1864.

ON THIS DAY WE WILL SELL ONE FINE Stallion, 4 years old last spring, Morgan stock, well broke to Harness, two work Horses, one light open Carriage and one large Family Carriage, together with many other articles. The House and Lot heretofore advertised to be rented will be rented on the same day.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.
Nov 29-2t

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12-tf

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON, Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Lenoir County.*

J. F. HARTSFIELD *vs.* WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEfendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.
Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	[illegible] months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at			7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at			1 P M
" " N C R R,	"	"	11 A M
Western,	"	"	11 A M
Augusta,	"	"	11 A M
Fayetteville,		"	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at			12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at			11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays		at	5 P M
Louisburg,	"	at	12 M
Roxboro',	"	at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at			9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R,		at	9 A M
" " N C R R,		at	9 P M
Western,	" "	at	9 P M
Augusta,	" "	at	9 P M
Fayetteville,		at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at			2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays,		at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays		at	9 A M
Louisburg, Wednesdays		at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays		at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX, TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or cash.

Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO., Graham, N. C.
Nov 25-2w*

CAKES, CAKES, CAKES!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE OLD FASHION,

By an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at

HYNES & JORDAN'S.
Nov 12-4t

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY, Graham, N. C.
Nov 19-d&wtf

Southern Express Company.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L F BATES, Assistant Sup't
Nov 25d-2w

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A RUNAWAY BOY BY THE NAME OF BOB dark color, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, was taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county on the 21st inst. Said boy [illegible] belong to Robert Richardson, near Greensboro'.

The owner will please call, prove property, [illegible] and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH,
Nov 24-4t

To Farmers.

150 GRINDSTONES, WEIGHING [illegible] 300 pounds.

2,000 lbs. wide DAGON IRON—4, 5 and 8 inches wide.

We will give 4 pounds of Dry Virginia Salt for 1 pound of Pork—if delivered in the next 20 days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron & Brass Works, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 24-7t*

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY. } Assessor
Nov 21-d2w&wtd

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D., Raleigh, N. C.
Aug 21-tf

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfresboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.
Oct 31-d&w1m

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, copy one month.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.
Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2,00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Sept 5-dtf

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSON, Raleigh, N. C.
Sept 5-dtf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save ourselves the trouble of notifying subscribers by letter, we shall [illegible] a cross mark in the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Fiddling.

While Sherman, with his army of [illegible] thousand men, is sweeping through Georgia like an avalanche, the partisans of Mr. Davis and the advocates of monarchy and dictatorial rule, in Congress, are asking for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to enable them to hunt down State officers and "suppress treason in North Carolina." As has been well said by some of the obedient servants of Mr. Davis, North Carolina needs no defense, but in case she did it would only be necessary to point to her proud record upon the field to silence her most inveterate defamers. But it is not so much the desire of the minions of the administration to suppress any treason, supposed or real, as it is to stifle the popular voice in favor of peace in North Carolina.

But Mr. Davis and his partizans fiddle while the life blood of the nation gushes from every pore; and while victorious hordes are marching through the very heart of the Confederacy, crushing and devastating as they go, those who control all our resources and whose business it is to see that the common enemy are met and crushed, are urging the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and attempting to muzzle and enslave the great palladium of our liberties, the Press, in secret session. In other words, and in plain English, while Lincoln's minions, who swarm as the Locusts of Egypt through our country, are burning, plundering and destroying, the minions of Davis, abjectly bowed at his feet, are frittering away, in secret session, our few remaining vestiges of civil liberty, and preparing for our necks a *Despotic Tyranny*. Such we know to be the opinion of many good men both in and out of Congress.

We implore Mr. Davis and his partizans to turn from these unworthy subjects to the greater and more important business of defending our soil against the relentless cruelty of the invader. Bad as Lincoln is they have a free press and a free pulpit in the North; and as we took up arms because the provisions of the constitution had been trampled under foot by the people of the free States, let us not imitate their example and by ignoring all constitutions invite another revolution.

It cannot be for any mischief the Press has done that Mr. Davis would curtail its privileges, for all unprejudiced men will agree that his Macon speech has been productive of more harm to our cause than all the indiscreet publications that have been made by all the papers of the South since the war commenced. We have no idea that Sherman's present campaign would ever have been thought of but for the unfortunate Macon speech and the order that sent Hood's army on that wild goose chase for the "blue fields of the Ohio."

The Press is everywhere doing all it can to strengthen our arms and save the cause, and if Mr. Davis and his partizans will give up their dream of *Imperial* rule and co-operate with the Press—that great engine of moral power—in all measures for the advancement of our cause and the salvation of the country, they will have no need of unlimited power, for there will be no treason to crush. For heaven's sake let those appointed to rule over us stop fiddling and betake themselves earnestly to the work of saving the country from subjugation.

Legislative Summary.

The General Assembly yesterday made two ineffectual attempts to elect a Secretary of State. Mr. Williams, of Nash, and Mr. Bain, of Raleigh, ran the highest. Col. Russ was voted for, but was not a candidate. After the first vote the name of Col. Faribault was withdrawn We presume the voting will continue to-day, with what result we are unable to conjecture. There is a prospect for some bitter feelings and stubborn action.

Several bills and resolutions were read, but none of general importance. Arrangements were made for opening the daily sessions with prayer. Mr. Horton's resolutions, in the Senate, for putting the members of the Legislature into camp, met with no favor. The committee reported a substitute for Mr. Odom's resolutions protesting against arming slaves as soldiers, &c. A resolution to request our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to obtain an increase of the pay of our private soldiers passed its 3d reading in the Senate, by a vote of 43 to 3. The bill to legalise advances made to support the Insane Asylum also passed its 3d reading in the Senate The bill to pay the expenses of our Judges passed its final reading, and is now a law.

Mr. Person, in the House, introduced a resolution calling upon the Governor to designate what State officers could be dispensed with and turned over to conscription, as intimated in his message might be done. This elicited some discussion, but it was finally tabled

For particulars we refer to our report of the proceedings.

The Petersburg and Richmond Lines.

We received Richmond and Petersburg papers of [illegible] but [illegible] of Petersburg [illegible] tack by Grant, but no positive advance had been attempted. Deserters to the number of ten or a dozen a day continue to come into our lines in front of Petersburg. The work continues on Butler's canal, and the *Express* says that "the enemy have [illegible] between Dutch Gap and [illegible]," but the fleet lately assembled in Hampton Roads have not come up thus far. Intelligence received through a source entitled to confidence leads us to infer that this fleet is intended and has sailed for Savannah, or some harbor in that vicinity, to co-operate with Sherman, should that officer succeed in marching his army through Georgia.

REPORTS OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.—We publish to-day the Report of the Adjutant General, and shall commence to-morrow that of the Surgeon General.

The South Carolina Legislature met on Monday last.

FROM GEORGIA.

SKIRMISHING AT MACON AND OCONEE BRIDGE.

SHERMAN'S WHEREABOUTS NOT KNOWN.

Great Destruction of Property by the Enemy, &c., &c

We have Augusta papers of Sunday morning, from which we get some additional items relative to the movements of the Federals in Georgia:

[From the Constitutionalist of Sunday.]

THE SITUATION.

We have some little news from a gentleman who recently visited Atlanta, or rather the spot on which Atlanta once stood.

The place is entirely destroyed. Prior to leaving the enemy sent all the negroes up the road. Citizens stated that Sherman had gone forth with four army corps, each numbering about 15,000 men. These corps are commanded respectively by Davis, Osterhaus, Blair and Slocumb.

The Yankees gave out that they were going with half their force to Augusta and half to Savannah

They have torn up the railroads behind them everywhere.

The Savannah *News* has the following report of affairs:

It is very certain that more or less fighting was going on at Oconee bridge yesterday. A dispatch from an official source was received from Oconee late yesterday evening, stating that the enemy had turned their artillery in the opposite direction—towards Macon—and were shelling, from which it was evident they were attacked in the rear by our forces from Macon. This we look upon as highly encouraging, showing not only that we are holding our ground at Oconee, but that our gathering hosts are falling upon the enemy's flank.

From all we can hear of Sherman's movements and present position, we think he is aiming to march upon this city. Of course we cannot tell with any degree of certainty at what point he designs to reach the coast, till his plans are more fully developed; but to our mind all his movements thus far indicate Savannah as his point of destination, and unless his army is whipped, routed, demoralized or captured, he will reach here. This, however, can and will be prevented, if the men of the State rally in response to the call of Governor Brown, as they should. There is no necessity for us to say what our forces amount to, or where they are. Suffice it that if the men still left at home will now come up and lend their help, we have enough.

The main body of Sherman's army is reported at Sandersville and pushing forward rapidly. His advance had reached Tennille on the Central railroad. At that point a Yankee operator telegraphed to the Augusta office, desiring some information as to the whereabouts of our army. His trick was discovered and his curiosity will be satisfied presently.

Several thousand veteran troops had arrived at Savannah and —— thousand more were expected.

A cavalry raid is reported to have advanced as far as Warrenton. This band is supposed to be the "gallant six hundred" which, when last heard from, were prancing about Sparta.

Reliable information has been received that east Macon had been feebly shelled by a small force of the enemy. As soon as opposition was shown the Yankees retired. At present there are none of the Shermanites in the vicinity of Macon.

LETTER FROM GREENSBORO'.

GREENSBORO', Nov. 25, 1864.

Great has been the excitement here for the last few days. The vandals have indeed visited us On Sunday morning fifteen came. They stopped first at Mrs. ———, on the Madison road. All the men under sixty took to the woods. Had they known the truth the wretched creatures could have been captured. But the Yankees stated that they were fifteen hundred strong encamped about three miles from town, and making their way to the place, so the inhabitants were afraid to do anything. The few old men that were left could have ascertained the state of the case, but feared to leave their families. We did not know differently until after they had left. The main army went by Eatonton, these were only stragglers. They demanded of Mrs ———, where they first stopped, gold and silver. She told them she had none. They then threatened to tie her and burn her in her house, her servants plead for her life; and they alone saved her. They broke her silver basket and gave it to one of her negroes, but he returned it to his mistress. They then went to old Mr. ——— who was sick and confined to bed. They took his keys, found his whiskey and drank it—stole his watch, helped themselves [to s]ugar and other supplies; and took his horse. The old gentleman being powerless, the negroes interceded for his property and saved considerably for him.

From here they went to ———. They walked into the dining room—jerked open the sideboard and demanded [illegible] they would [illegible] him [illegible] ordered him to put down [illegible] He [illegible] They returned to this house four times. The next house they went to they took $200 from the old lady. They went to various houses in town—took money, [illegible] they could lay their hands on [illegible] the depot.

On Monday [illegible] us and asked for breakfast [illegible] they came to the door they [illegible] leave their guns, knapsacks and [illegible] the front door. To this the [illegible] ing finally told they could get nothing to eat without they complied.

They were perfectly polite all the time they were here, but evinced great fear of bushwhackers. One of them declared that he saw a man with a gun behind an evergreen. They never returned; but on leaving, cursed us to the negroes.

They have carried off a good many negroes, horses and mules from this county. The main army never crossed the Oconee, but we hear they have perpetrated many outrages. Our men are picking up provisions every day. I hear that Colonel ———, with his men [illegible] them up about midnight every night. E.

OCONEE RIVER BRIDGE, Nov. 24, 1864.

Capt. Darling and myself were run out of Milledgeville by the Yankees. Having put our private trunks on the wagons and started them off, we had nothing left but ourselves and horses.— We intended attaching ourselves to some cavalry company, and try a little active service, but Gen Wayne invited us to accompany him, and we did so—I as his Chief Quartermaster, and Darling as his Chief C. S. We left Milledgeville Sunday about 11 o'clock, A. M., and joined General Wayne at Gordon. He had in his command the Cadets, a company of State cavalry, one or two militia companies, and one hundred and twenty convicts pardoned out of the State Penitentiary. Gen. Wayne thinking Oconee bridge of more importance than Gordon, sent for a train to bring us down here, and Monday evening, just as we were about to leave, the enemy came in sight and fired a few shots, but hurt no one. We left, however, and got here about dark. The enemy burnt Griswoldville, between Macon and Gordon, Sunday evening, and went from there to Milledgeville, where they burned the depot, but no other buildings that I have heard of. They had a fight at Macon Sunday evening, and were repulsed by our forces, and Wheeler fought their cavalry Friday at Gordon. We found about —— men of the 27th Ga. Battalion, one company of cavalry, and a section of artillery, all from Savannah, here when we arrived. Since we got here, the 4th Kentucky, mounted infantry, Lewis' brigade, and several squads of militia have joined us, and we have now about —— men fit for duty. Yesterday morning (Wednesday) the enemy made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and about Ball's Ferry, about 7 miles below here.— The Cadets and a few militia, with the 4th Ky., were at the bridge, and only a picket of six men at the ferry. The fight at the bridge commenced about noon yesterday, and has continued up to this time, and the bridge still stands, though the enemy have burned the trestle-work beyond the bridge. The Cadets have acted nobly, and they held the bridge last night without fires, and numbers of them without blankets and overcoats, when it was the coldest night we have had, and the frost this morning was like a young snow.

They had five men wounded, three very seriously, one losing an arm; one or two other men from other commands were wounded and two or three killed. The enemy run the pickets away from the ferry and began crossing. As soon as it was known, our cavalry were sent down there, and when about one hundred had crossed our men charged them and drove them across the river.

We lost two men killed in the charge and the enemy several. They became panic stricken and left the opposite side in a hurry, and our men crossed and picked up twenty-three cavalry guns, several overcoats and a number knapsacks and other rigging, and captured one man. They attacked the ferry again this evening, but were repulsed. Wheeler's command, ——— strong, is crossing the river about twenty miles below here. His advance is here to-night. The enemy crossed the river in considerable force up about Milledgeville, and are coming down the Sandersville road, which crosses the Central Railroad at No. 13, about twelve miles below this (next) station. They will about meet Wheeler there. Those in our front made an attempt to burn the bridge to-night (a few moments since,) but were repulsed. We have a gun on a flat car at the bridge and when they come near we let them have it. We get no news from toward Macon, and but little from anywhere else. The Georgia Legislature skedaddled in a most disgraceful manner. X.

GEN. BRAGG.

We announced very briefly in our evening edition on Friday that this distinguished soldier had arrived in our city. As soon as he had taken a little rest and refreshment, at the residence of our worthy Mayor, Hon. R. H. May, whose guest he is, the General proceeded to the business of his presence in our city, with energy and dispatch. Everything will be probably systematised, and our force promptly and efficaciously disposed of to meet the enemy; while with the aid and co-operation of such gallant and tried officers as Gens. Hardee, Fry, Wright, Chestnut, Gartrell, and others who are happily in our midst at the present time, and with the confidence of our people, which is so eminently deserved, we can thus not only bid defiance to the haughty foe, but crush him ere he moves much further in his advance to his much coveted goal—the sea.

MORE VETERAN TROOPS.

The 36th and 40th North Carolina Regiments arrived in this city to-day, and a finer looking body of men we have seldom seen. They number twelve hundred each, and all well clad for the winter, and judging from the joyous shouts that made the welkin ring as they passed through our streets, are eager for the fray.

These sons of the Old North State are gladly welcomed to her suffering sister Georgia, and if an opportunity is given them, will no doubt fully sustain the reputation of the gallant old commonwealth, so gloriously won on an hundred sanguinary fields of victory.

[From the Chronicle and Sentinel.]

A gentleman who [illegible] informs us that on Sunday last the Federals attacked [illegible] Macon. They succeeded in capturing one of our batteries, but it was immediately retaken by our brave soldiers, and the enemy [illegible] repulsed. [illegible]

Gen. Hardee, has ordered the [illegible] on the Central Road to go no farther than [illegible]

Gen. Wayne [illegible] last night on the Oconee.

A fight occurred about six miles from Tennille, about ten miles from the Oconee bridge. The Yankee loss is estimated at one killed and fifteen wounded.— Our loss two killed.

[illegible] THE GEORGIA ROAD.

The train on the Georgia Road only went up as far as Camack, yesterday, forty-eight miles from Augusta, in consequence of the rumored presence of the enemy about four or five miles from Warrenton, or nine miles from the Road. Nothing definite was known of their strength

VERY WARLIKE.

The neighboring town of Hamburg, South Carolina, presents at the present time a very warlike appearance, there being a large number of troops quartered in the town.

Nearly every available building has been pressed for the use of these troops, which has caused much inconvenience to the merchants and citizens of the place. We heard of one instance where a merchant whose store was pressed being compelled to remove his goods to the parlor of his residence. This is very tough, but necessity is the mother of invention and knows no law, and all we can do in these war times is to grin and bear it.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Nov. [illegible], 1864.

His Excellency Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina:

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to submit for your information the following report [illegible]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

The Troops in the service of the State have been [illegible] Confederate Generals, and while so serving are fed by the Confederate government, but are paid and clothed by the State. [illegible] The enclosed return, marked "A," shows an aggregate of this force of three thousand four hundred and twenty-nine.

[illegible] by the Conscript Bureau, and many recruits sent to the regiments in the field.

The following is a statement of the number of troops furnished by the State of North Carolina for service in the existing war with the United States:

Number of troops transferred to the Confederate States, according to the original rolls on file in this office,	64,63[illegible]
Number of Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 45 as per the report of Commandant of Conscripts, dated September 30, 1864,	18,[illegible]
Estimated number of recruits that have volunteered in the different companies since date of original rolls,	[illegible]
Number of Troops in the State service for the War,	3,4[illegible]
Number of Junior Reserves,	4,217
Number of Senior Reserves,	5,[illegible]
Total number of Troops,	118,1[illegible]

These troops have been organized as follows:

Regiments of Artillery,	[illegible]
" " Cavalry,	[illegible]
" " Infantry,	[illegible]
" " Junior Reserves,	1
" " Senior Reserves,	1
	71
Battalions of Artillery,	4
" " Cavalry,	4
" " Infantry,	3
" " Junior Reserves,	5
" " Senior Reserves,	[illegible]
	2[illegible]

There are thirteen unattached companies. In addition to these there is one company from this State in the 10th Virginia Cavalry, five in the 7th Confederate Cavalry, four in the [illegible] Georgia Regiment and one in 61st Virginia Infantry.

2. MILITIA AND GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

The Guard for Home Defence throughout the State has been employed in apprehending deserters and returning them to the army and in aiding the civil authorities in preserving order. In the last [illegible] months they have returned to the army [illegible] deserters and recusant Conscripts, 421 of whom have been apprehended and the rest surrendered themselves under your proclamation of the [illegible] of August last.

In addition to these duties the Guard west of the Blue Ridge have been kept almost constantly in the field to repel invasion from East Tennessee and to operate against disloyal citizens who have gone over to the enemy.

With the view of keeping in the field as many of this class of troops as might be necessary and at the same time to interfere as little as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, they have been divided into three classes, each to serve in succession, and for short periods of time.

The Guard in certain counties have been designated for service on the western frontier, and those of the remaining counties for service in the eastern part of the State.— The first class of these latter have about completed their first period of thirty days' service and are now being relieved by the second class.

It seems impossible to obtain correct returns of the Guard for Home Defence, but it is believed that the officers are in proportion to the effective men as four to fifteen. This disparity arises from the great reduction of the numbers originally enrolled occasioned by the law of Congress of February last, which takes out all above the age of forty five years, and decreases the number of exemptions from service in the Confederate army. It therefore becomes necessary to re-organize this force—or what would be better to repeal the law of its organization, and to organize a force for field service, to be composed of all officers and others of the militia physically fit for such service. This force to be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and the commissions of the officers to be in force only when called into the field—at all other times the organization to be merged into the regular militia, where the officers and men must serve with their militia rank. This would necessitate the suspension of the commissions of militia officers while serving in this new organization.

Should the Guard for Home Defence be abolished and another organization substituted time should be given for the change to the end that the public service do not suffer thereby.

There are in the State 2650 militia officers, and 1312 Home Guard officers. Many of these hold commissions in both organizations

3. ROLL OF HONOR.

The plan adopted for carrying into effect the resolution of the General Assembly in regard to this work was given in my last report. The officer charged with its execution has been indefatigable in collecting necessary information. The records up to the 1st Jan. last, of the several regiments, battalions and unattached companies have, with [illegible]

[illegible]

I am, Governor, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

At Messrs. Cosnell & Litchford's auction sale of bonds Saturday last North Carolina 6 per cents, issued for the benefit of the [illegible] R. R. Co., brought from 3 to [illegible] [illegible] Fifty thousand dollars worth sold. Confederate 6 per cent. bonds, due 1868, brought [illegible] Wake County bonds from 164 to 165 [illegible]

At the auction sale held by [illegible] & Litchford on Tuesday, [illegible] the following prices were obtained for negro [illegible]; one [illegible] age $5,950; one 15 years old $6,700; one 16 years old $5,150; one 12 years old $[illegible].

The Charlotte *Democrat* learns that 400 bales Blankets—each bale containing about [illegible] blankets —were shipped over the N. C. Road last week, for General Lee's army. This is cheering.

TROOPS MOVING.—The Charlotte *Times* of Saturday says:

A detachment of dismounted cavalry consisting of some six or eight hundred men, from [illegible] Young's brigade, passed through here yesterday morning bound for some point where it is thought their services may be most effective. They seemed in fine health and spirits, and anxious to meet the foe on any terms. They had evidently seen service, and looked like the bronzed and battle-scarred veterans of many a hard fight. A distinguished army commander was along, who will soon report with his command, for duty on the soil of the [illegible] State. We shall expect to hear of stirring events from some quarter before many days. The men that have gone are not the kind to hide their light under a bushel.

WHO IS IT?—The Danville *Register* of Monday says:

A shocking accident occurred near the Piedmont R. R. Depot yesterday morning. An employee on that road, named F. Beavers, [illegible] from the tender to the baggage car, while the train was in motion, and his foot slipping, he fell upon the rails, in such a position that the wheels of the cars passed directly across his head, killing him instantly. His head was horribly broken, the brain being mashed out of the skull. The Mayor was sent for, but found an inquest unnecessary

The man, we learn, was a citizen of Raleigh, N C.

GOOD WORK.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says:

We are informed that Mrs. Mary Belk and her two daughters, living near Beaver Dam Creek in Union county, made, the past season by their own work, five hundred and forty bushels of corn, besides wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, &c. Mrs. Belk is a widow and lost her two sons in the war. She is aged 50 years and her daughters about 20 and 24 years. Their crop shows what may be done by industry and energy. All honor to these noble women.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.